

ADVERTISING FOR ADVERTISERS

12. for every additional inch for each insertion

FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY.
TO LET, a Public-house, doing a first
rate business, together with bar
top-room fixtures, furniture, &c. Reference
G. CURBY.
11160 Pitt-st.

HOUSE TO LET. in Lyons' Terrace,
recently occupied by the late
M'Crae,—of which immediate possession
can be had.

ne has. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, 8
George-street. 10

**STODDARD'S ELEGANTLY FINIS
ED ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIAN
FORTES.**

—

JUST LANDED EX TROPIC.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Has received for sale by private contract,
NEWLY ARRIVED, a beautiful

TWO splendid tone Cottage Pianofortes, 6½ octaves, &c., by the eminent maker (whose instruments have been so highly approved of), in fashionable and gaily finished rosewood cases.

Also,

Four carved and Morocco seated rosewood music stools.

11

SALES BY AUCTION.

W. T. COPELAND'S SUPERIOR PIANOFORTES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 675
street,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, JUNE 27,
At eleven o'clock,
THIRTY-TWO crates Copeland's
sorted earthenware, consisting of—
10, 8, 7 and 6 inch plates, assorted patterns
Flat rim baking Portland, and cover dishes

Pompeian and Grecian ewers, bowls, chambers
Handled bowls and saucers, assorted patterns
Tea pots, sugars and milk
Mugs and jugs, fancy and plain
Toy tea sets
Jelly jars and moulds
Ruthland toilet set complete
Green leaf dessert services
Mustards and salts
Handsome convolvulus and vintage jugs, &c.

Terms at Sale, 11

**GAS AND FRENCH CHIMNEYS
TUMBLERS, WINKS, &c**

MR. EDWARD SALAMON v
sell by auction, at his Rooms, Geo
street,

**ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27,
At 11 o'clock.**

**Gas and French chimneys
Gas and electric appliances, &c**

Cut and plain tumblers and wines
 Goblets, decanters
 Salts, mustards, preserve glasses, &c.
 Terms at sale 11

 SUPERIOR GILDED AND SILVER MOUNT
 CRUST FRAMES, CANPLESTICKS, HRI
 BASKETS, CHILDREN'S MUGS, WAITERS,

 JUST LANDED, EX TROPIC.

 MR. EDWARD SALAMON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George
street,
FRIDAY, JUNE 28,
At eleven o'clock.
A N entirely new selection of eleg
and superior quality, plated and st
mounted
Seven glass crust frames, with handcut
cut glass cruets
Plated candlesticks, new patterns, and super
quality

Ditto bread and cake baskets, ditto dice
 Ditto children's mugs, ink-balls, waiters,
 Terms at sale. 11

**GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH
 LEVER WATCHES,
 JUST LANDED EX TROPIC.**

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
 sell by auction, at his Rooms, George
 street, on
FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

At 11 o'clock,
Six handsome Gold English Lever Watches
Twelve ditto Silver ditto ditto
The above are highly finished, and
worthy the notice of the trade.
Terms at sale.

FINE GOLD JEWELLERY,
JUST LANDED, EX THOU
M^r. EDWARD SALAMON
sell by auction, at his Rooms, Geo

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 28,
At 11 o'clock,
A small but choice and fashionable selection
of town made fine Gold Jewellery.—S
articles, &c.
Terms at sale. 11
MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUC
will sell by auction, at their M
King-street,
At 10 o'clock.

THIS DAY,
6 Tons of Port Phillip Potatoes
Terms—Cash.

50,000 BRICKS.

MESSRS. PICKERING and I have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR to sell by public auction, on the premises, opposite the Old Bankedale wharf, side of Northey Island, the following

THE OLD ROAD, THIS SIDE OF NEIGH 2, PA
matta Road,
THIS DAY, JUNE 10,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
About 50,000 BRICKS.
Terms—Cash. 11

13 VICTORIA, CAP. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS
THE PAWNER HERE ACT. 13 VICTORIA

MESSRS. PICKERING and LUC will sell by auction, at their Man-
King-street,
ON MONDAY, JULY 1,
At 11 o'clock.
The undermentioned Pledges, pawned by
John Griefeld, Sussex-street, on the day
specified as under :—
December 27—11 Articles underlinen
2 Pairs stays, 3 shirts
kerchiefs

January	8-1	Patent lever watch,	23855
"	16-1	Silver watch, No. 4941	
February	9-1	Shirt, vest	
"	11-1	Hunting watch, No. 118	
"	14-6	Yards tweed	
"	18-1	Jacket and coat	
"	21-1	Silk dress	
"	25-1	Black coat	
March	2-2	Vests	
"	3-	Merino dress	
"	5-2	Gold wedding ring	

" 6- 1 Diamond ring;
" 9- Gold key
" 11- 3 Shirts
" 1 Dress piece
" 18- Tweed coat and trousers
" 19- 1 Dress and 2 articles un?
" 20- 1 Quadrant
" Scarf and Shawl
" 21- Satin dress and petticoat
" 22- 1 Silver watch, No. 113
" Also

150 Bundles under five shillings
 Terms—Cash. 111

refused to comply with this request; he must
 now make his way to the House. His official duties,
 and the necessity of his attendance at the
 meetings of the Police Committee, would render
 it impossible for him to pay so much attention
 to an enquiry of this nature as had been im-
 posed upon him. An opinion of his, with reference
 to the legality of small money orders, having
 been referred to, he would briefly state how it
 was this question had arisen. At the late
 Brisbane Assizes a number of orders, varying in
 value from amounts from one shilling to two-pence
 half-penny, and a verdict having passed against
 him, an objection was raised in the prisoner's
 favour to the effect, viz., that the Act of 1833,
 which rendered such orders null and void, so that no
 action could be charged upon them. The
 substance of the Act was to render void all
 orders for less than £1 sterling. The Judge
 before whom the case came, had indicated his
 opinion to the effect that the objection was a fatal
 one, and although he (the Attorney-General)
 argued the point, he was still inclined to take
 the same view of it. The question, at
 its instance, was
 whether the full Court, and was still
 undetermined by the Judges; but he thought
 it right under the circumstances to have the
 prisoner tried on another charge, which terminated
 in a conviction. He did not wish to see the
 punishment, however the point at issue
 might be decided. In arguing this question, he
 expressed his opinion that it was very unad-
 visable for such a currency as this, the
 tender paper of the Government, to be issued
 over, was of a similar kind, and a ludicrous
 instance of this occurred which he remembered
 there, in the advertisement of a £1 note found
 in the streets, which was generally regarded as
 a hoax, being noted as being issued by the
 fact that there was scarcely one who it was thought
 could have possessed such a thing as a
 £1 note, much less have lost it. In the Middle
 district the system was equally viciously
 carried out, and they were not without the
 habit of drawing checks for the wages of the
 labor upon thin paper, so as to be released
 from responsibility in the very possible
 contingency of such a small cheque upon paper
 of this kind in so cheap a character, that he
 could only decipher them through a magnifying
 glass. By going through many hands these
 notes would be liable to pass off as real, and
 if this would be to release the drawer. These
 were matters which would form a very proper
 subject of enquiry on the part of the Com-
 mittee.

MR. NICHOLLS: The honorable member has
 recently stated that the resolution of (Mr.
 Nicholls) entertained with reference to the
 punishment of the parties prosecuted under
 by Act alluded to by the honorable Attorney-
 General. The magistrates before whom
 cases are brought for prosecution, or who
 would find upon proceeding to a conviction,
 that there was no power of imposing a punish-
 ment for it was distinctly stated that the
 position under that Act should be approved
 of those under the Act, and for the purpose
 harbouring of convicts, and the latter statute
 had been repealed by the Act of Parliament,
 in Victoria, No. 19. There were, however,
 some persons present, who were not aware
 of the repeal, and who were not aware of the
 section by a *qui tollit* action in the Supreme
 Court; and in an extreme case the Attorney-
 General would possibly feel his duty to file
 against the offender, an *ex officio* information
 of this nature, and to proceed to a conviction
 of the matters alluded to by the Attorney-
 General, as to the modes resorted to for the
 payment of labourers. He had had in his
 possession from the district alluded to, as
 well as from other districts, a number of
 orders of the kind mentioned by the Attorney-
 General, which had been given to servants in
 payment of their hard earnings, and these
 papers had no other sanction than an action in
 the Supreme Court. Some of them, after
 years, got nothing for their labour but
 these shin-plasters, as they were termed.
 It is a natural consequence of this, that they
 preferred to eat out even the most misera-
 ble existence in Sydney rather than go into
 the interior, where, although they might be
 promised good wages, they had no security
 of payment of the current coin of the country.

MR. LAMB, in reply, contended that the
 Colonial Secretary was in error in assuming
 that the statute of George III., passed in 1816,
 had any effect in regulating the currency of
 this colony. That the currency of this colony
 was regulated by the Bank Charter Act, en-
 acted by the late Sir Francis Forbes, which act
 at next the question as to some of these
 matters for monetary regulation, and particu-
 larly those relating to the issue of bank notes;
 the argument which might be based upon this
 decision as to the Act in question having no
 force here, it contained innate evidence of the
 fact. Many of its provisions as to revenue and
 debt matters clearly showed that it was never
 intended to extend its operation to the distant
 colonies; and such an extension, as far as
 regarded New South Wales, would have been
 monstrous; for it would have placed the
 colony in a position which would be ruinous
 to the country. There was, he contended,
 no law at present in force here with reference
 to currency; and this fact, together with the
 consensus of opinion, evidently prevailing upon
 the matter, proved the correctness of his argu-
 ment. He said that the subject of the motion
 before the House, it had been said that the
 subject was a tender one, and one on which it
 was to be dangerous to touch. He contended
 that the subject was a tender one, and he should
 take the full force of this objection, and he should
 never have moved in this matter, but for the
 agitation which had taken place out of doors
 with reference to it. As such agitation had
 taken place, however, which would do little
 at next the better. He was fully satisfied as to
 the impolicy of restraining the legitimate issues
 of paper by the establishment of any Govern-
 ment Bank, but something might be done with
 reference to the kind of paper which was issued
 by the Attorney-General and the honorable member
 for the Northumberland Boroughs. Lord
 Althorp expressed, in 1833, a similar opinion
 to the policy of government intervention in
 this nature. When bringing forward the
 Bank Charter Act in that year, his Lordship
 said, "Another point on consideration, whether
 the profits which must necessarily be derived
 from the circulation of bank notes, should
 be possessed by Government, or should
 be allowed to remain in private hands? The
 only advantage I have been enabled to dis-
 cover in a government bank, as compared
 with a private company, is that it is free
 from having responsible persons to manage the
 income, the public deriving the benefit of it.
 But then, on the other hand, I think these
 advantages are more than counterbalanced by
 the political evils which would naturally result
 from placing the bank under the control of
 Government. I think that the effect of
 the state having the complete control of the
 circulating medium in its hands, would be the
 most mischievous." This opinion was
 strengthened also by that of Sir Robert Peel,
 and if any further confirmation was wanted,
 we had plenty of such confirmation in the dis-
 aster which has befallen the Australian branch
 of Government, to interfere in banking and
 currency matters. At the Cape, the six dollar
 bank, which was originally issued at 3s. 4d., was
 now as a specime when the places were
 captured by the British, and the restriction
 downwards they had a smaller value. In the
 present day there was scarcely a statesman who
 would contemplate a step of this kind, with
 the exception of Earl Grey, who had been
 named upon the establishment of the Government
 Bank of issue at New Zealand. To
 retain the issue of paper in the hands of Gov-
 ernment was to give the latter the power of
 increasing at will the amount of the currency,
 and of affecting thereby to a most alarming
 extent the position of the holders. Lamentable
 instances of the failure of Colonial Banks,
 had been alluded to; but the chances of failure
 were as much increased by the interference of
 Government as to those of the colony. He might
 instance the case of the Bank at Liverpool, as a
 proof of this. On the other hand, there were
 abundant evidences of success on the part
 of some of these Colonies, and he would men-
 tion one of them, which was the Bank of New
 Zealand, which he might allude to, which had yielded an
 annual profit of £113,000. 4d. per cent. to its
 shareholders, since the time of its establishment,
 and to more than five times the sum of £100,000.
 The necessity of some more complete return
 with reference to the position of the English Banks,
 was apparent on all hands. There was con-
 siderably of a feeling in the House, and he
 pleased, have become a Bank of 1847, and

have entered upon their duties, in which case they would have had to pursue to California or elsewhere, the only gentleman of whose connection with the institution they were cognizant. It was necessary to prevent the English Banks from becoming involved, and the necessary precautions ought to be taken for ensuring substantial information to the colonial public, as to the real position and assets of these institutions. It was admitted, however, that it was admitted that there must be no attempt to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the actual management of any of these institutions.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, having deemed it expedient to move with this change was put and passed.

A ballot was then taken, and the following Committee appointed:—Mr. Lamb, The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Auditor-General, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Murray, Mr. Moor, and Mr. Parker.

SALE OF POISONS.

Dr. DICKSON postponed until Friday, his motion for leave to introduce a Bill for preventing the sale of poisonous bowls, except under particular circumstances.

ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. OAKES moved, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the Government should be laid upon the table of this House, a return showing, as far as may be practicable, the undermentioned particulars respecting the children received into, and discharged from, the Orphan Schools of the colony, in each of the last five years:—(1.) The numbers received. (2.) The numbers discharged, and for what cause. (3.) The numbers who have died. (4.) The numbers when admitted, whose parents, or either of them, were known to be living, distinguishing whether resident within the colony or otherwise. (5.) The numbers who were adopted, and who were known to be dead. (6.) The numbers who were adopted, distinguishing sex and age. (7.) By what authority, and under what regulations, the children are admitted into the schools. (8.) The number of children who are devoted towards the support of these institutions affording sufficient reason for granting the present motion, and there was an additional proposition in the fact that it was proposed to expend the surplus of the same on the purchase of land. He thought that the Council ought to pause before determining upon a perpetuation of these establishments. A much better system might be devised for the maintenance of those children. They might be farmed out to various persons of respectability, at about £5 per head, in the rural districts. There might be some very able attendant upon the children, and some others it might be urged, that it would be hard difficult to furnish the children with education, but they would at all events have the same facilities as were possessed now by the children who were committed to the care of the adopted, the Committee which had been appointed for the superintendence of Irish Orphan Immigration might see to its working. When the returns he now asked for were laid before the House, the Council might move for a select Committee to enquire into the subject. If there was any truth in some of the reports which had reached him, there must be something radically wrong in the connection with this matter, and the Council would take care to protect the children under any circumstances.

Mr. BYRNES seconded the motion.

Mr. COLLIAT, SECRETARY, said, so far as he had been able to gather information as to the working of these institutions, he did not think the honorable member had made out any case against the working of the existing system. He thought that the Council ought to protect the children, and there was every reason to suppose that the matrons did their duty efficiently. The institution was also visited by a surgeon, whose character was a sufficient guarantee that they were taken care of, and that their health and comfort of the children. The admissions passed through his own office, and he was enabled to say, therefore, that the greatest care was taken to select children by no other principle than those of pure and simple charity. There were cases in which there had been an admission of children whose parents were undeserving of this aid; but these were cases in which the Council had been misled by persons on whom it was thought reasonable could be placed. As a general principle children were not admitted whose fathers were living, or were cases in which the rule was necessarily departed from, on account of insanity, or inability to work, on the part of the parent. In nine cases out of ten the children were those of parents who were both deceased, and in such cases the children were assigned to one of their parents—particularly in cases where the mother had contracted a second marriage. In these cases they had been advised by the Crown law officers that they had no objection to the children being taken, and demanded his or her delivery. In all ordinary cases the children were apprenticed. He doubted whether the system of farming alluded to by the honorable member could be carried on in this colony, and he was not at all events, both the morals and education of the children would, in all probability, be greatly neglected under this system. There would be no objection to the Council, if the Government intended to produce the returns asked for.

The motion was then carried, and the Address was ordered to be presented by the Speaker.

POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. DONALDSON'S motion, "for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the extension of the disease called the Scab and the Influenza or Catarrh in Sheep and Lambs in the colony of New South Wales," was postponed until Friday.

GAMES AND WAGERS.

Mr. NICHOLS moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a Bill. To amend the Gaming Act of 1845, and to amend this Bill, he said, was framed upon the English Act of Parliament 8 and 9 Victoria, No. 19.

Leave was granted, and the Bill having been subsequently brought in and read a first time, was ordered to be printed and read a second time.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a Bill "To incorporate and enable the University of Sydney, and to amend the University of Sydney." He merely mentioned, he said, that this Bill was the same as he one which had passed the House last session, save and except a single clause relating to the University of Sydney, in its present stage; for if any change have taken place since last session in the views of honorable members, so as to produce an hostility to this measure, the proper time for discussing those views would be at the present time. He would, however, to correct a mistake which had arisen as to a particular clause of this Bill. An impression had gone abroad that there was an intention to promote the employment of the University of Sydney. He intended. Neither in the original Bill, nor in the one about to be introduced, was there any such provision. It was, on the contrary, thought that it would be better to leave the University of the Senate as to whom they should appoint.

Mr. MURRAY seconded the motion, which was put and carried without dissent.

Mr. HURLEY moved, pursuant to notice of his intention, on Friday next, to move an address to the Governor, praying for a recommendation of the appropriation clauses alluded to.

PROVINCIAL SOCIETIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a Bill. "For the encouragement of persons desirous of providing for their support and old age, by the accumulation of certain contributions, their annuities and other benefits for deferred annuities."

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

MR. FLITCHER,
DENTIST,
37, George and South's, 479, George-
street, (Three doors east of the Bank of
England, Colson's),
WGS to inform the public, that he
restores decayed teeth with the greatest
skill, without giving pain; also, guarantees
artificial teeth, from one to a complete
replacement on either side, by which method all
springs, and wires are superseded; and
SATISFACTION GIVEN ON NO PAYMENT
TAKEN,
except from medical men of the highest
reputability can be had. By which method all
Private entrances at the side door. 9560
DISINFECTING FLUID!!!
ON SALE AT THE UNDERSIGNED,
MR. WILLIAM BURNETT'S patent
DISINFECTING FLUID, quart and
bottles, for the disinfection of sick rooms,
galleys, linen, &c., prevention of contagion,
purification of animal matter from putrescence,
destruction of filth water, cess-pools, drains,
closets, &c.,
deodorizing and purifying agent, it is at
the cheapest, and the most beneficial,
preparation of cleansing cess-pools by Sir
Wm. Burnett's Fluid, has been tested in
hundreds of instances in London and every
Great Britain.
Does not stain the most delicate fabric, an
age possessed by no other preparation
of correct colour, and is printed by a
highly flattering testimonials as pub-
lished in the returns offered to be printed by
House of Commons, in the years 1847 and
can be seen on application at
A. FOSBES,
315, Pitt-street North.

T. HALE,
WATCHMAKER AND GOLDSMITH,
29, King-street, Sydney,
WGS respectfully to inform his
patrons at the southern end of the city, he
has opened a Branch Shop at 29, E-
street 38th, near Goulburn street, near
London watchmaker (lately arrived)
to the westward to be printed by
in branches; and every article left for re-
will be examined by T. Hale.
h, French, and American clock
of cottage striking clock for 3s.,
and selection of silver watches, from two
ends.
King-street, June 21. 10078

**ENGLISH
SEWER HUNTING FLATCHES,**
(SMALL AND PLAT),
£7 15s. 0d.

ERY guarantee that a respectable
establishment can offer will be given as
of correct performance, being of superior
construction and beautiful work. These their
case shape, they are particularly adapted
for waistcoat pocket, are jewelled, have
driving power to go while winding, hands
from the back with such seconds, and
improvements.
Manufactured expressly for
RUSH AND MAC DONNELL,
Watchmakers and Jewellers,
48, George-street, Sydney.
Persons from the country requiring a first-
class watch at a very moderate price, would do
well to inspect the above. 11108

GOOD WHITE SHIRTS
THEY'S COLONIAL SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
27, PARK-STREET.
Gentlemen who prefer having
their Shirts made to measure or order,
Smith respectfully solicits them to
their directions during the winter months,
influx of orders in the spring and sum-
mers it almost impossible to pay that
and individual attention to the de-
sires of all of our numerous patrons
who really wish to do so, and
he comparatively few good shirt hands to
with, great delay is often caused, which
avoidable, for the two reasons assigned.
E. suggests that you should send us
their orders for what they are likely to
in the spring. A registry is kept of all
trades and particulars; therefore, for those
persons who have a great variety of
manufactory and reside in the country,
it is only necessary to transmit their
orders through the post-office, and every pre-
caution and attention shall be paid to them.
of various and varied patterns, with or
without—Plain and fancy shirts, with or
without collars; extra large size ditto; yacht
sleeve shirts, choice patterns; Scotch
style "Boys' and youths' shirts of every
description. Flannel shirts and drawers, cor-
sets, and children's under clothing in
or made to order. 5941

SQUARE PIANOFORTE
to be sold for Fifteen Pounds, 36s.,
rough-street South. 11102

SALTED BEEF.
LYLAND AND CO., Shipping
Butchers, No. 638, George-street, being
us of removing any prejudice that may
with regard to Colonial Salted Beef, beg
join the following certificate of beef cured
in the height of summer.
Sydney, June 20, 1860.
Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in cer-
tifying that the Beef cured by you in January
export to Mauritius, and shipped per
"Hesperus," has arrived there in perfect pre-
servation, and as having been found very well pre-
pared for use.
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
D. N. JOUBERT.
J. Lyland and Co.,
Butchers, Sydney. 11216

ENGLISH BLOODHOUND.
ON SALE, one of the best bred
Bloodhounds in the colony. This dog
years old, has been properly trained to
find and if purchased for the purpose of
being a band, or jeweller's shop, or water-
works, would prove the most valuable security
the depredations of burglars. To save
trouble of unnecessary enquiries, the dog will
be sold for less than Ten Pounds. Apply to
SHEPARD, Horse Dealer, Pitt-street. 11178

PUBLIC HOUSE.
be disposed of, the good-will and
furniture of a public-house, with beer
right fountain, &c., doing an excellent
money business, in a quiet situation;
or with stabling, coach-houses and every
convenience. Any party who wishes to purchase
business, or remove their business, would
in a good opportunity, as the weekly re-
venue about £15, and the rent is very
cheap. Apply to X. Y. Z., Herald Office. 11200

CARRIAGE.
FOR SALE. A strong London built
Carriage in good order, for sale at the
low price of (£40), by a body. Apply
JOHN KEARY,
Coach Builder,
Pitt-street North. 11036

DEES, HORNS, AND BONES.
The undersigned are Cash purchasers
of the highest market price, of Horns,
or fresh, fit for exportation or home ma-
nufacture, and of Ox and Cow HORNES, BLANK
and Hoops.
J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE,
Leather Manufactory,
George-street, Sydney.

LET, in SUMNER street South, that
formerly the residence of the late Mr.
J. MACGILL, and well suited for a family
residence, containing drawing room, parlour,
and bed rooms, store room, pantry, kitchen,
bath, and stable, with a large garden and
a well. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr.
J. BAIN, SUMNER-street, first cottage
of Liverpool-street. 11173

